ARLINGTON SCHOOLS

Citizens of tomorrow!

SUPERINTENDENT'S BULLETIN

1950

ARLINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

A PROGRESS REPORT

of

ARLINGTON SCHOOLS

Superintendent
William A. Early

By William A. Early
Superintendent

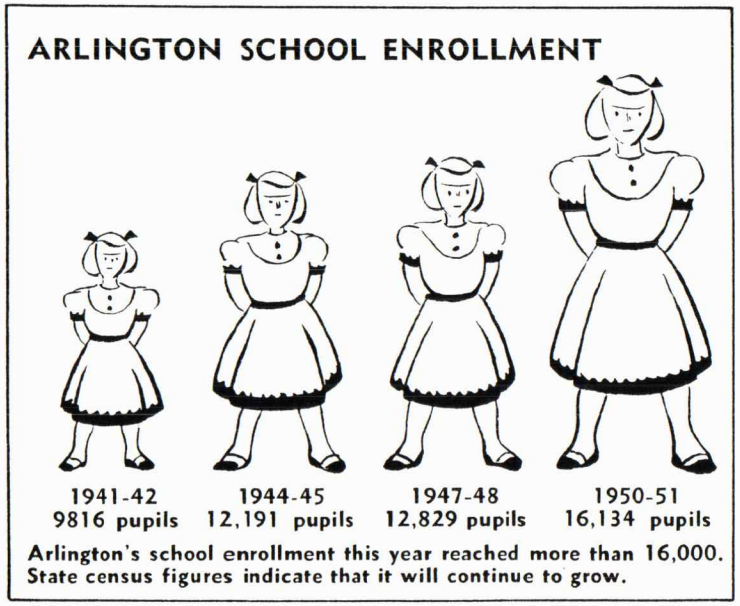
ARLINGTON'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS have gained wide attention in the last three years because of basic changes which have been made in organization, curriculum and in school buildings.

As superintendent of the Arlington school system it is my duty to report to the taxpayers of the county. The report which I present at this time is one of a series of "Superintendent's Bulletins" issued periodically through the years by Arlington's division superintendent.

The last Superintendent's Bulletin issued in Arlington was published in 1946, when the total average daily enrollment in our schools was 10,264 (See Table 1 in Statistical section). Today there are more than 16,100 pupils in our 36 school buildings and in temporary classrooms set up in churches. A state school census last spring showed that even with the addition of new buildings now under construction, Arlington's school rooms cannot possibly house the number of children who will crowd into our schools in the next four years—an average increase of at least 1,500 pupils each year. (See table 2).

FIRST ELECTED SCHOOL BOARD

Arlington has the distinction of having the first elected school board in the state of Virginia. The present board members are: Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, chairman; Colin C. MacPherson, vice-chairman; Dr. Barnard Joy, Dr. Curtis E. Tuthill, and Dr. Erwin R. Draheim.



The elected board took office January 1, 1948, after legislation by the Virginia General Assembly permitted Arlington to select its own method of naming school board members. Dr. O. Glenn Stahl was a member of the first elected board but did not run for re-election.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Your present superintendent came to Arlington July 1, 1949. Three assistant superintendents administer specific phases of the school program: Charles J. Walsh, in charge of personnel, appointed in 1945; E. J. Braun, business manager and clerk of the board, appointed to this position in 1949; and C. Glen Hass, director of instruction, appointed in 1950.

A SCHOOL IS MORE THAN A BUILDING

To the casual observer, perhaps the greatest improvement in Arlington schools since 1946 may seem to have come about through the building program. This includes six elementary schools either completed or under construction, one 1,000-pupil junior high school soon to be ready for occupancy, and large additions already in use at five elementary schools.

A more careful study of our county's educational system, however, indicates that equally significant changes in our schools since 1946 have been: improved curriculum, higher salaries, sick leave and improved retirement for teachers, expanded school health services, better school libraries, a school lunch program extending into elementary grades, special education for handicapped children, establishment of psychological services and a school guidance program, provision of a school-owned and school-operated transportation system, organization of a teaching materials center with a greatly expanded supply of study materials, adequate insurance on school property, better maintenance of buildings and grounds, provision for quantity buying and storage of school supplies and equipment, and installation of modern accounting methods to handle school funds.

COST PER PUPIL

Even with the numerous improvements which have been made, Arlington's school costs of $196.85 per pupil for the school year 1949-50, are below last year's national average of $206.

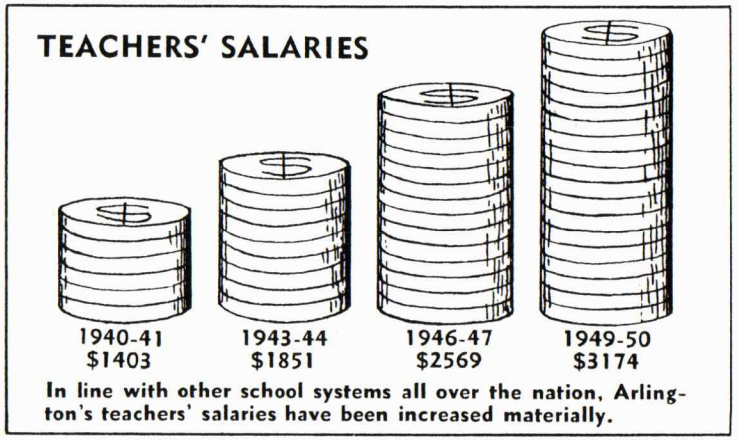
In 1940, when the national average school cost per pupil was $88, Arlington was spending $71.19 per pupil. In recent years the local cost per pupil has been as follows: $121.33 for the school year 1946-47; $159.06 in 1947-48; and $164.06 in 1948-49.

In discussing costs per pupil it should be noted that Arlington is in a high cost of living area.

OUR TEACHERS

The teachers are the heart of any educational system. As the first step in keeping good teachers on the staff and adding other well-qualified teachers, the Arlington school board set up an improved salary scale. Under the new scale the average teacher salary was $3,173.63 last year; as compared with an average of $2,569.35 during the school year of 1946-47. (See Table 3).

Under the present pay scale, teachers with bachelor's degrees having less than one year's experience are paid $2500 for their first year's work and may reach a maximum of $4,300 with 16 years of satisfactory service.



Each teacher is encouraged to take additional training in order to reach a higher pay grade. Those with master's degrees who come into the Arlington school system without teaching experience receive $2800 for their first year's work and may reach a maximum of $4600.

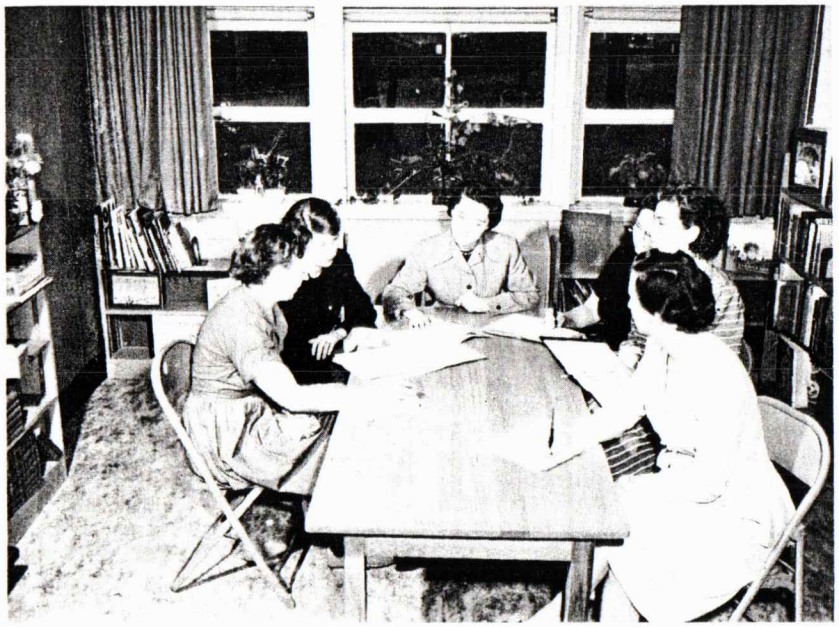
Virginia does not have a system of teacher tenure. It is the policy of the Arlington board, however, that after a teacher has served satisfactorily for a two-year probation period, that teacher's contract shall be automatically renewed each year so long as services continue to be satisfactory.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

All Arlington teachers report for duty at least one week before school opens in September, for a workshop on teaching methods. Regular instructional programs for teachers are carried on throughout the year by supervisors and members of the administrative staff. A two-day evaluation session to consider the progress of all classes is held in February and again at the close of the school year.

SUPERVISORY STAFF

In 1946, supervisors were employed in Arlington schools in the following positions: a director of instruction, two elementary supervisors in white schools and one in colored schools, and one each in elementary music, elementary art, and recreation and physical education.



Teachers study, too. Here Yorktown School primary teachers are shown at one of their regular conferences with a supervisor.

Additions to the supervisory staff since 1946 include one more elementary supervisor, one for junior high school, a general art supervisor and a general music supervisor replacing those working with elementary schools alone, and one each for vocational education, home economics, speech, guidance, library science and teaching materials.

PRINCIPALS RELIEVED OF TEACHING

Principals in most Arlington public schools were this year, for the first time in the history of the local schools, relieved of teaching duties. In order to accomplish this purpose, smaller schools were in several instances grouped together under one supervising principal.

THE CURRICULUM

The first aim of the schools of Arlington is to help every child to acquire the fundamental skills of reading, writing, arithmetic, and speech. At the same time it is the goal of the Arlington schools to give to every pupil enrolled a knowledge of the vast social and cultural heritage which is his birthright as an American. Courses in physical education and health education give emphasis to the importance of continual improvement in physical welfare.

Shown here is a class of students at Swanson Junior High School taking a standard achievement test. The results of these tests have shown Arlington's school children to be consistently ahead of the national norm in such fundamental studies as reading, spelling and arithmetic.

In both the junior and senior high school specific courses educate for vocations and avocations with the aim of providing future economic competence. In the senior high school thorough preparation for college entrance is provided for those who choose this type of course.

Throughout the school life of every individual it is the aim of the staff to develop sound attitudes and beliefs, to the end that each pupil should learn to place a high value on human relationships, to respect an honest difference of opinion and to understand the functioning of ethical principles in all realms of human endeavor.

We are not including in this report a discussion of the traditional subject matter which is an integral part of every primary and secondary school. At regular intervals standardized tests are given to indicate the success of the instructional program. All curriculum requirements of the Commonwealth of Virginia are met by the Arlington School System.

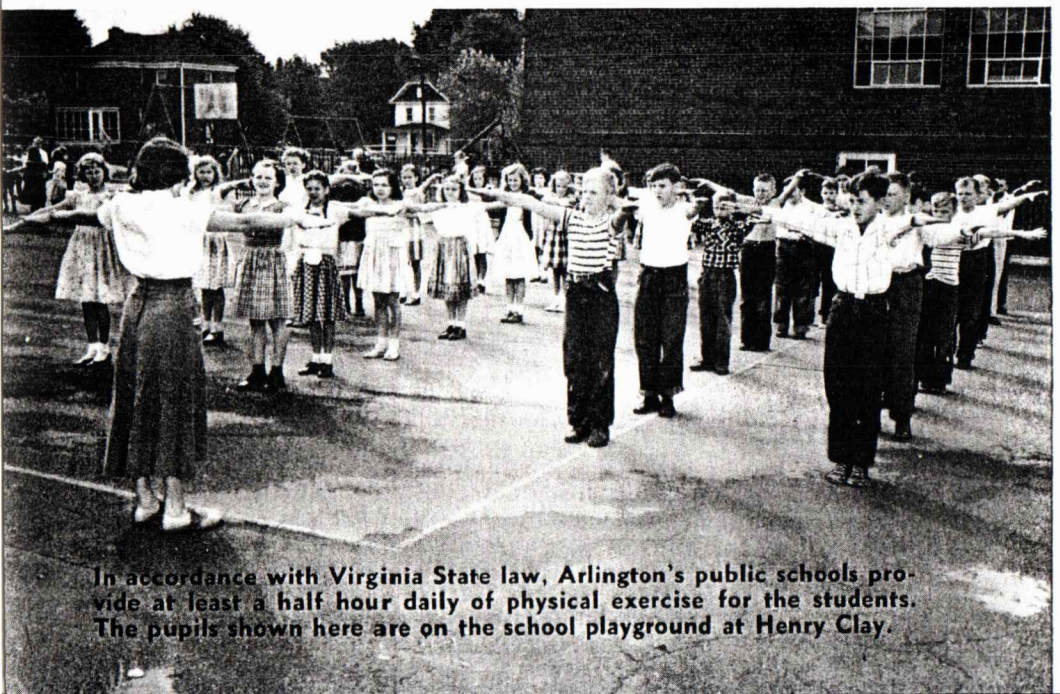
A continuing program of curriculum improvement is carried on in the Arlington schools through group planning by teachers in each building and through a newly-organized Council on Instruction. This council consists of teacher representatives from each building who work with members of the supervisory and administrative staffs to study problems concerning which county-wide policies are needed.

Education today has a bigger job than ever before. But all its forces are marshalled to help prepare your child to live successfully in this vastly complex world.

ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

Arlington public school students consistently make good records in general achievement tests.

Each year the Stanford Achievement Test is given to seventh and ninth grade pupils in the county. This includes testing on paragraph meaning, word meaning, language usage, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic computation, literature, social studies, elementary science and spelling.



In accordance with Virginia State law, Arlington's public schools provide at least a half hour daily of physical exercise for the students. The pupils shown here are on the school playground at Henry Clay.

On the most recent Stanford Achievement Test, results showed Arlington seventh graders to be six months ahead of the national median. Ninth graders tested a full school year ahead of the national median.

Eighth grade students were given the Iowa Reading Test and scored a full year in advance of their grade level.

The American Council on Education College Entrance test is given to all seniors at Washington-Lee high school. This is chiefly a predictive test to indicate whether or not a student is likely to succeed in college. Washington-Lee results showed the students above the national norm.

READING

General elementary supervisors in Arlington schools today emphasize reading as one of the most important areas of learning. They all have special training in teaching this subject.

As one step in its effort to improve the teaching of reading in Arlington schools, the present school administration employed a special teacher of reading in 1948.

Remedial reading instruction is now available in all grades in the Arlington schools.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT UNDER SPECIAL SUPERVISION

Physical Education—By state law, all pupils from the first to the twelfth grades in Virginia schools are required to be given regular physical education instruction daily. In Arlington, the program is well developed in elementary grades and through the tenth grade in secondary schools, but students in the eleventh and twelfth grades at Washington-Lee high school are crowded out of physical education classes because of lack of space.

Special physical education teachers assist and guide regular elementary teachers in handling this subject. A physical education guide book, prepared by the Arlngton physical education supervisor, is also used by elementary teachers. Elementary playgrounds have been well equipped with apparatus.

The program in junior and senior high school consists of competitive sports, games, body conditioning exercises and rhythms. Six junior high school teachers from Arlington schools compiled a "Physical Education Bulletin" last year which is now being used as a guide in all local junior high school physical education classes.

Art Education—Art instruction is being offered regularly at all grade levels in Arlington schools this year under special art teachers. Previously one trained art teacher served all white elementary schools. Last year she was able to visit each classroom once every seven weeks, or less than half a dozen times during the entire school year.

A teacher of art for colored schools in Arlington was employed for the first time in 1949, to teach art once weekly in each colored elementary school and to give regular art courses in the colored secondary school.

Art courses have been offered for many years in white junior and senior high schools of Arlington. Courses in both commerc-

ial art and fine arts are taught at Washington-Lee High School. Art students from there have won many prizes in recent years in local and national competitions.

Speech Education—Virginia's state public school curriculum recommends that each school system provide special instruction to train all pupils to speak properly, to develop the speech skills of talented boys and girls, and to assist children handicapped by speech impediments. To this end, a speech education supervisor was appointed for Arlington schools in 1948.

In addition to a varied speech program for all Arlington pupils, corrective speech lessons were given last year to 482

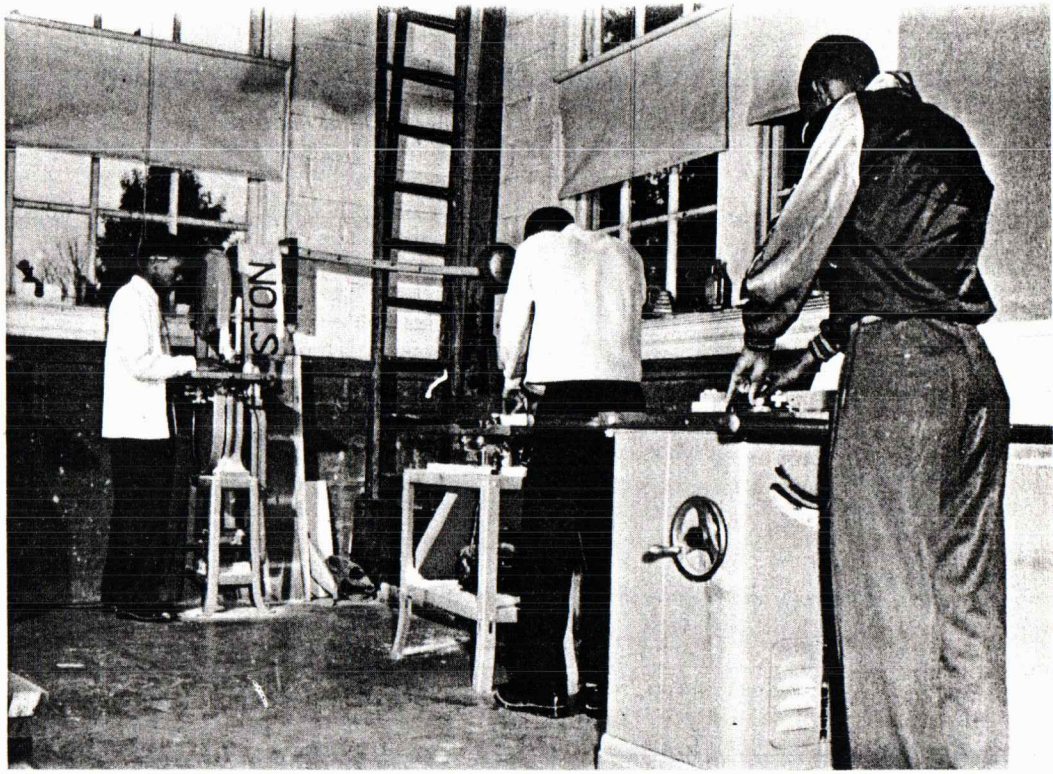
This Stratford Junior High School orchestra is one of the many splendid music groups in Arlington's public schools.

children with speech defects. Remedial speech classes were also conducted in summer school.

The speech instructors train classroom teachers in all phases of speech education, and also work with parents' groups. Since speech correction is so closely affiliated with the hearing conservation program, some of the speech instructors are now teaching lip reading.

Music—Arlington's public school music program this year reaches every child in elementary school and all those in secondary school who wish to enroll in music courses. Instrumental music was added to elementary schools in 1948.

For many years Arlington has been proud of the superior vocal musical program at Washington-Lee High School. This advanced music program necessarily could not reach all pupils who wished to learn to sing, so the music courses there as well



A corner of the vocational training shop at Hoffman-Boston High School.

as in all other departments of the school system have been enlarged in the last two years.

Until 1948 one teacher handled alone all elementary school music in the county, except for some individual classroom teachers who developed good music programs on their own initiative.

Instruction in reading music is now started in third grade with texts supplied. More than 5,000 third to fifth grade pupils have learned to read music through playing melody flutes.

Nine elementary schools in the county have wind instrument classes this year. More than 250 fifth and sixth grade children are studying the violin in groups; and 575 boys and girls from the second through the fourth grades are in piano classes sponsored by the schools but paid for individually by parents.

In junior high schools of Arlington, 480 students play in orchestras and bands, and 1,250 sing in glee clubs and choruses. There are 295 students in band and orchestra in senior high school, and 550 in the vocal musical program.

HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS SUPPORTED BY STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

Certain subjects in the Virginia high school curriculum are considered so important that the state pays a part of the salaries of the teachers or supervisors. These subjects concentrate in the vocational field.

Distributive education is a popular course at Washington-Lee High School. As part of the course, each student is required to work part-time at one of Arlington's retail establishments. The young lady shown here is selling ready-to-wear in a Clarendon shop.

Arlington's progress in the four state-supported subjects is outlined below.

Vocational shops—Vocational shop training is given Arlington senior high boys to help them enter gainful occupations. Six instructors teach automotive mechanics, machine shop practice, cabinet and millwork, printing, sheet metal work and drafting.

The vocational shop at Washington-Lee operates at capacity level, which is now 225 boys each day. An equal number of boys had to be turned away this year for lack of room. The vocational shop at Hoffman-Boston is also crowded.

Forty boys are transported daily by bus to the regional vocational school at Manassas to take courses not offered at Washington-Lee.

Exploratory courses in industrial arts are taught in each junior and senior high school of Arlington, with 900 boys enrolled at present. These exploratory courses offer the boys experiences in woodworking, art metal work and plastics, and also train the boys in the mechanics of home repairs.

Distributive Education—Students at Washington-Lee high school who plan to enter some phase of retailing after graduation are trained in co-operative Distributive Education classes. They study part time and work under supervision in local retail establishments at least 15 hours each week. Retailing in Arlington has increased 400 percent in the last ten years so there is constant demand for the students trained at Washingon-Lee.

A successful evening course for supervisors in Arlington stores was held last spring, and an evening class for store personnel is already under way this fall.

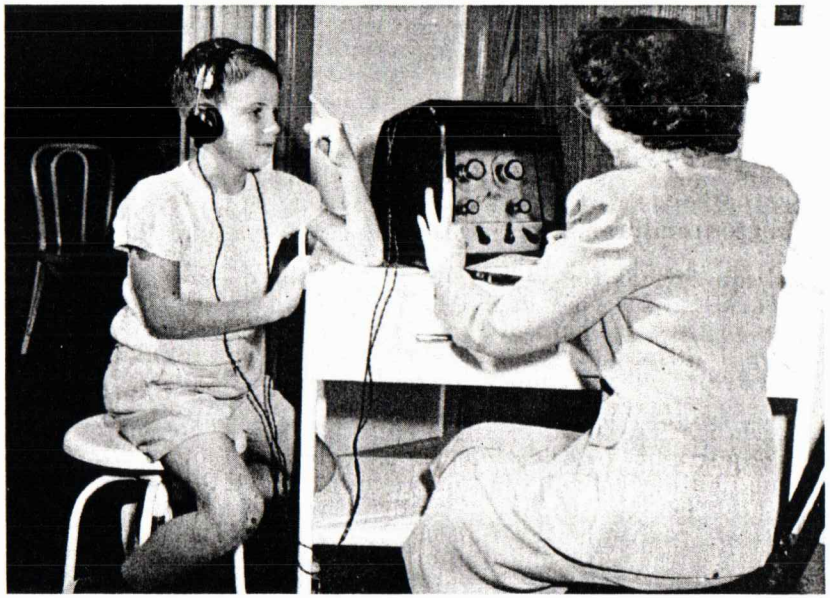
Business Education—For the first time, Arlington schools will this year participate in a state-sponsored program to provide work experience for students in advanced business courses in high school. The students are being placed in local business offices where they will work part-time each week, with the school supervising their work.

Students completing satisfactorily the business courses at Washington-Lee high school have been in demand in recent years in both government and private business.

Home Economics—More and more girls are being attracted to home economics courses in Arlington schools as the curriculum has been improved and as the various schools have obtained adequate home economics equipment. When the county's first home economics supervisor was appointed in 1947, many minimum essentials were lacking for teaching the subject.

Until the proposed addition to Washington-Lee high school can be built, home economics classes there are housed in the two homes on the Douglas property purchased this year. Three living units have been set up, furnished on three different economic levels. All equipment in use there will be moved to the new addition when it is completed.

Following state recommendations, the home economics curriculum has been widened from a strict emphasis on foods and clothing to include also a study of problems which pupils meet in their daily living; money, management, recreation, care of children, consumer problems, etiquette, personality development, meal planning, care of the sick.



Testing a child's hearing at the Arlington School Health Department. For pupils with severe hearing loss, special instruction is provided.

SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Handicapped children are now receiving special educational services in Arlington through a comprehensive program launched last year. State assistance is received for most phases of this program, which is outlined below.

Sight Conservation—A sight-saving class was set up in Arlington in the fall of 1949 for children with partial eyesight, to save their remnant of vision. The class is now limited to 12 children. It is supervised by the Virginia Commission for the Blind.

Special equipment costing $1200 was donated by the two Lions clubs of Arlington for use by the visually handicapped children. These children use the sight-saving class as a home room but attend their regular classes, participate in school activities with their own age group, and are marked by the regular grade teachers.

When there is close work to be done, the student returns to the sight-saving room to use books with large type, to have long reading assignments read to him, and to get other special help which his limited eyesight makes necessary. The children learn typewriting in the fourth grade in order to prepare lesson assignments without undue eye strain.

Hearing Conservation—The hearing testing program which has been carried on in Arlington schools for many years has matured into a hearing conservation program.

In December, 1948, the board employed a specialist in hearing and teacher of lip reading. Under her direction, children who are found to have defective hearing are directed to the proper place to obtain diagnosis and treatment, and are aided in the selection of hearing aids as recommended by their physicians. Those with severe hearing loss are trained in lip reading.

A total of 38 boys and girls, ranging in age from pre-primary to high school, are now receiving lip reading instruction. In some instances, youngsters who had been considered slow mentally have been found to be suffering only from a hearing impairment. Remarkable success has been achieved in teaching these Arlington children.

Edison School for Physically Handicapped—Eleven children are enrolled this year in Arlington's Edison School, held in two rooms in the basement of the county Health Department building. All of these are physically unable to attend regular classes. Some are in wheel chairs, some walk with crutches or braces. All were referred by the County Orthopedic Clinic or by private physicians. For most of these children this school offers their first opportunity to study in organized classes of any kind. They respond enthusiastically to the program offered them.

In addition to a teacher of academic subjects, an occupational therapist teaches at the Edison school. This specially trained teacher instructs the children in caring for their own needs and in such activities as handicrafts and typewriting.

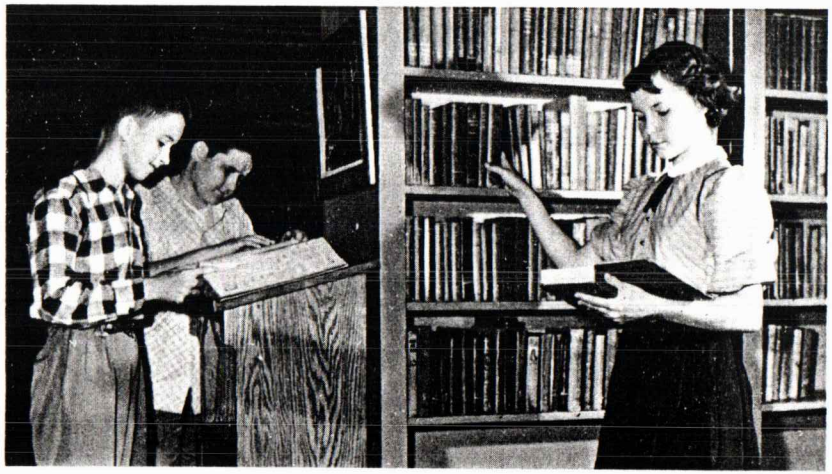
Most teaching at the Edison school must be done individually because the children represent such a wide age range and because most of them have previously had no regular schooling.

One of the pressing needs at Edison is for more space.

Hume School—Forty-eight children are enrolled in the Hume School, established in September of this year for those children in our schools who, because of mental or emotional difficulties, can be taught successfully only in small classes by teachers with special preparation.

The aim of the Hume school is to teach the children to become self-sufficient independent citizens. All have been given careful psychological tests to show that they will learn best in this type of school. Crafts and home making, as well as academic subjects, are taught at Hume. Most of the children there are from 7 to 13 years old.

Homebound Instruction—Pupils who are physically unable to leave their homes to attend school are given instruction by one



Arlington's public school libraries have been greatly improved in the past two years. This is a view of the library at Dolly Madison Junior High School.

full-time and one part-time teacher employed by the Arlington school system. Fifteen children were taught under this plan last year. Approximately 45 percent of the teachers' salaries is paid by the state.

Five hours of instruction is offered weekly for each child on the grade level desired. The parents must make application for the service and must show a physician's certificate saying that the child will be out of school for at least 30 school days. The application must be approved by the state department of education.

School-age patients from Arlington and nearby communities who regularly receive treatment at the Crippled Children's Clinic in the county are taught by a teacher paid in full from state funds. Free text books are provided for clinic and homebound pupils.

HELPS FOR STUDENTS

1. LIBRARIES

The first purpose of Arlington's school libraries is to enrich the curriculum by making available reference and supplementary books. The libraries also help pupils learn to read better, teach students purposefully to use books for recreation and for study, and provide inspiration and guidance for character development.

Good central libraries have been provided for many years in white junior and senior high schools of Arlington. In the summer of 1948 the library at Hoffman-Boston secondary school for colored students was completely redecorated and refinished. A book collection was purchased and a librarian engaged to enable Hoffman-Boston to meet state accreditation standards.

A total of $10,720 has come to Arlington in the last two years from state funds to help buy books for the local libraries. Over a period of years each elemenary school has obtained library books through such state assistance, but it is only in the last two years that such books have been catalogued. Wherever space is available, central libraries have now been established in elementary schools to make books more readily accessible.

Full-time librarians have been engaged this year at Barrett, Jackson, Henry and Fairlington schools. Kemper and Langston will share the services of a librarian. Future plans call for establishment of libraries in all elementary schools as soon as possible.

In the summer of 1948 a part-time librarian was employed to build up library service in Arlington elementary schools. This year, for the first time, a full-time library supervisor is in charge.

2. TEACHING MATERIALS CENTER

Arlington's Teaching Materials Center was established in July, 1948, after a citizens' exploratory committee reported that the county schools already owned approximately $30,000 worth of films, film strips and other teaching aids which were being little used because of the inconvenience of obtaining them for use in individual classrooms.

As one of its first tasks, the Teaching Materials Center catalogued the material on hand and began immediately to circulate visual aids to all classrooms through a regular delivery service.

With the aid of the instructional staff, the Center selects the best teaching helps available in each field. Films from state and regional bureaus are obtained regularly for use in local schools.

In addition to motion pictures and film strips, the Center now provides slides, science kits, recordings, and mounted picture collections on many subjects. All Arlington classrooms have in the last two years been equipped with electrical outlets for sound projectors and record players.

Bookings of teaching aids from the Center jumped from 2,096 individual items in the school year 1948-49 to 5,088 items in the year 1949-50.

3. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Prior to August, 1949, Arlington schools had no psychological services. Hence it was impossible to judge accurately the needs of children functioning below their capacity level because of emotional interference or because of a special disability.

During the past year approximately 1,700 children have been assisted individually by the psychological department in three areas: diagnostic service, limited therapy, and adjustive services such as transfers within the school system for the good of the child. The psychological service, we believe, has helped many of these children to a promise of happier and more useful adult lives.

Principals and teachers within the school system receive regular help in selection, administration and evaluation of group tests.

The Washington-Lee Guidance Center helps the schools 2300 students meet a wide variety of personal problems. It also helps them plan their study schedules, advises them about college, and helps some students find jobs after graduation.

A continuing training program conducted for graduate students in psychology from nearby universities supplies much added trained personnel for the Arlington department.

4. VISITING TEACHERS

The visiting teacher in today's Virginia school, paid in part by state funds, replaces the old-time truant officer but has far greater responsibilities and duties. State regulations require that the visiting teacher shall be trained in both teaching and social case work. Arlington now has two full-time visiting teachers.

The visiting teacher is primarily concerned with the student who presents unusual problems. After holding conferences with the student, his parents, and school authorities, the visiting teacher may enlist the aid of community health and welfare agencies, the courts, clinical services, rehabilitation services, charities or any other groups or individuals who may help the pupil.

In 1946-47, a total of 216 students in Arlington were referred to the visiting teacher for help. During the school year 1949-50, aid was asked for 539 local students.

5. GUIDANCE

An organized guidance program was initiated in Arlington county schools during the school term 1948-49. At that time two full-time and one part-time counselor were employed at Washington-Lee high school, and a part-time counselor was placed at each junior high school.

A limited guidance service under one part-time counselor was started at Washington-Lee in 1946.

The main objective of the guidance program is to help the pupil be successful in school and to aid him in making intelligent plans for the future. This includes helping him to know his own capabilities and to choose subjects and activities which will contribute to his development.

Individual aid is given by the guidance department in planning courses of study and counseling students who fail in one or more subjects. Advice and information are available for students seeking jobs or planning to enter college. Help is also given on a wide variety of personal problems. The guidance department welcomes every opportunity to confer with parents.

Group activities have included testing of students to determine their interests, achievements and capabilities, orientation of newcomers to the school, career days at which men and women in different lines of work discuss with students their various fields of employment, and "college nights" at which representatives of many colleges and universities speak to the students.

During the spring of 1950 a beginning was made in placing high school graduating students in jobs. This work needs to be increased.

A supervisor of guidance for the entire school system has now been appointed and organized guidance programs have been established in each junior high school.

This year the organized guidance program will be expanded into the elementary schools where it will be in the hands of classroom teachers and will be co-ordinated with junior high school guidance.

TWELVE YEAR PROGRAM

Arlington's public schools offer a 12-year program of instruction.

The organization is: six years in the elementary division; three years in junior high school and three years in senior high school.

ADMISSION OF BEGINNERS

Prior to 1948 Arlington's schools were conducted on a trimester basis under which first graders were permitted to enter school either in September, December or March. With the ultimate aim of adopting the annual promotion plan, Arlington in 1948 changed to the semester system, and this year has reached the goal of admission of beginners in September only.

An innovation this year was admission of children between five and a half and six years old who are recommended for enrollment in a pre-primary program on the basis of psychological school readiness tests. More than 900 such children were tested this summer and approximately 80 percent were recommended for school enrollment.

FULL-DAY SESSIONS

For more than 30 years before 1949, all first and second grade classes in Arlington public schools were operated on a half-day basis. During his first two years in school each child attended either a morning session from 9 to 12 o'clock or an afternoon session from 1 to 3:30 p.m. Some primary teachers taught more than 60 children, half of them in the morning and half in the afternoon.

Full-day sessions for first and second grade children were instituted in September, 1949, in all schools where sufficient classroom space was available.

This year all first and second grade pupils are on full-day sessions except those waiting for completion of the Oakridge and Hoffman-Boston elementary schools.

ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS

Washington-Lee high school is fully accredited. Accrediting standards are uniform throughout the United States. Washington-Lee receives its accredited rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which is the national division serving this area.

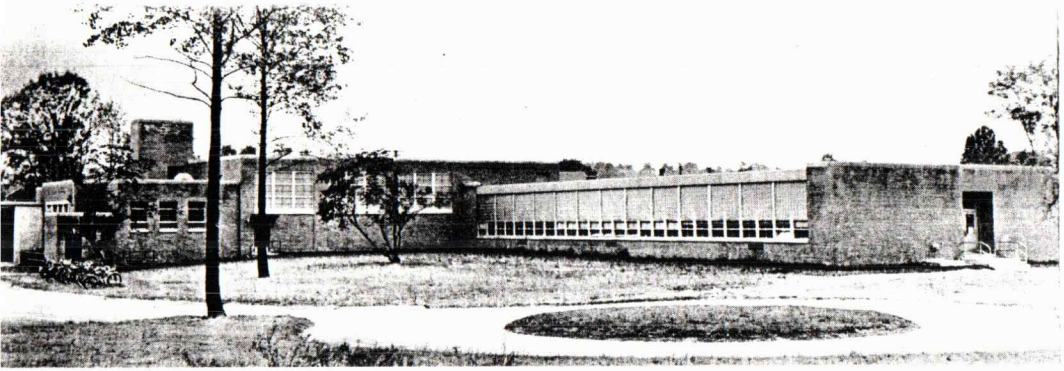
Hoffman-Boston high school for colored students was accepted in 1949 for accreditation by the State of Virginia. This status was achieved only after extensive improvements were made in curriculum, teaching staff, library and general school facilities.

FREE TEXT BOOKS

Free textbooks are provided for all pupils in Arlington schools. The State of Virginia pays 90 cents annually toward text books for each child enrolled from the first through the seventh grades, and the county pays the remainder. County funds are used to buy textbooks for students from the eighth through the twelfth grades.

EVENING COURSES FOR ADULTS

Evening classes are offered throughout the school year at Washington-Lee and Hoffman-Boston high schools. Students pay $12 a semester tuition and part of the remainder of the in-



Yorktown elementary school, the first building completed in Arlington's present school construction program, is of cinder block, with brick facing. Rooms are finished in attractive colors and are planned for most efficient classroom use.

structional cost is paid by the state.

The purpose of the night school is to enable adults to complete high school training, to assist them in meeting job requirements or to help them develop skills in certain hobbies.

Enrollment in the night school rose from 174 in 1946 to 294 in 1950.

Any high school subject for which there is an enrollment of as many as 15 pupils will be taught in night school. Vocational shop courses, business education and all academic subjects have been offered in night school in recent years.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY CENTER

Office and classroom space is provided by the Arlington school system for the Northern Virginia University Center, established in Arlington in October, 1949, by the Extension Division of the University of Virginia. Many classes are held in local school buildings and the office is located in the vocational building at Washington-Lee high school.

Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William and Loudoun counties and the cities of Falls Church and Alexandria are served by the University Center.

Arlington's new public schools have built-in equipment, which saves space and cuts down on equipment costs. This picture shows a pupil talking to a teacher at the teacher's built-in desk.

NEW BUILDINGS

Two bond issues for school construction, one for $1,776,000 and one for $4,750,000, supplied Arlington's present school administration with a school building fund of more than six and a half million dollars. (See Table 6)

In addition to buildings already completed or under construction, the present program will include a new gymnasium, shop and cafeteria at Hoffman-Boston high school and new gymnasium, office and classrooms at Washington-Lee.

What each building contains—Each school building contains not only classrooms, but each also has a principal's office, a clinic, a library or conference room, a teacher's room, storage facilities, boiler room and incinerator, and necessary toilets and corridors.

A "multipurpose" room is also included in each building except Hoffman-Boston elementary school. It was omitted there because Hoffman-Boston is so situated that children there may use the cafeteria and auditorium facilities at Hoffman-Boston high school.

The multipurpose room in each school is equipped with stage and each also has a kitchen adjoining. Each multipurpose room serves as lunch room, as playroom and gymnasium, and as an auditorium for school assemblies and community gatherings. Most of the multipurpose rooms have cafeteria tables which fold into the wall when they are not in use.

Buildings either completed or under construction are listed below, together with the total cost of each project.

What "total cost" covers—In the total cost figure for each school project are included the complete construction contract price, land costs, architect's and legal fees, expense of surveys and other incidentals, all furniture and equipment for each new building, grading and site preparation, landscaping, construction of sidewalks, and paving of driveways, parking lots and outdoor play areas.

School	Building Contract	Total Cost
Stratford	$1,452,721	$1,608,163
Abingdon	299,470	363,133
Glencarlyn	215,044	295,760
H.-B. Elementary	165,461	191,990
McKinley	548,779	629,388
Oakridge	346,731	466,159
Yorktown	281,594	346,249
Additions to:		
Barrett	246,787	277,752
Randolph	172,071	186,746
Reed	368,764	432,926
Jackson	165,285	
Woodlawn	69,466	254,000
Totals	$4,332,173	$5,052,266

Plans have been drawn and money is available for the projects at Washington-Lee and Hoffman-Boston high schools mentioned above.

This classroom at John Marshall is one of the many classrooms in Arlington's older public schools that have been renovated and made modern and attractive.

The present tax rate in Arlington is as follows:

$1.80 per $100 of assesed valuation for general county purposes.

$1.83 per $100 of assessed valuation for schools.

$3.63 - Total.

In considering the above figure, it is necessary to point out that county real estate is currently assessed far below its real value.

Accounting and Buying—In order to handle Arlington's school budget of more than $3,000,000 annually in an accurate and efficient manner, a modern accounting system was installed in the schools July 1, 1949. Modern business machines are used in the school office.

All major items of school supplies and equipment are now bought in quantity on competitive bids, with proper purchase orders required for each order.

Insurance—All Arlington's school buildings were insured in September, 1949, under a blanket policy of $5,590,000 to cover fire loss and other damage. This was done on recommendation of a board of local fire underwriters who appraised the buildings. The new policy replaced a total of $1,522,000 in separate policies in effect previously. The premium on the new policy is pro-rated on a point system among all Arlington insurance agencies approved by the local fire underwriters' association. As new buildings are constructed, insurance on them is added to the present overall coverage.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

A systematic program of repairs and renovation has been in progress throughout Arlington schools for the past two and a half years.

Among the first projects undertaken by the present school board was installation of fluorescent lights in all schools. This was done following a scientific lighting survey which showed that many pupils were studying in semi-darkness on cloudy days.

As a matter of safety, many heating and ventilating systems were checked and repaired. New plumbing installations were required in some schools as a sanitary measure. Leaky roofs were mended and walls waterproofed in some buildings to prevent deterioration of the property.

Many essential repairs were called to the attention of the school board by patrons' advisory committees. Such repairs included painting and redecorating, replacement of painted "blackboards" by modern chalk boards, installing fire escapes (in a few instances), replacing unsafe stairways, grading, draining and beautifying school grounds, hard surfacing of play courts, and installing shelves and other storage facilities.

The maintenance department has converted many former playrooms into classroms to make room for as many children as possible.

Lights for evening athletic events were installed at Washington-Lee high school's playing field in the summer of 1948. During the past summer the running track there was re-built and the football field seeded.

A repair shop is being planned at which school repair jobs may be handled by school employees, saving time and money and salvaging equipment which might otherwise be discarded.

Arlington School custodians took a 10-hour course last June to teach them efficient and economical methods of operating school heating plants, and modern methods of keeping buildings clean and sanitary. The custodians each paid a nominal tuition fee for the course.

SCHOOL CAFETERIAS

In addition to its obvious purpose of providing a balanced lunch daily for as many children as possible, the school cafeteria program is designed to serve as a positive educational experience for every pupil. Except for purchase of initial equipment, the school cafeterias receive no support from local tax funds.

As the first step in establishing a school-operated lunch pro-

These folding tables and benches at Barrett School disappear into the wall when not in use, thus making it possible to use the room for a playroom and auditorium, as well as a lunchroom.

One of Arlington's 23 school buses. The school transportation system was set up chiefly for secondary school students, although some younger children who live a long distance from school are also given transportation.

gram in Arlington, a cafeteria supervisor was appointed in September, 1949. Three concession cafeterias were then operating in secondary schools. Federal subsidies were soon obtained for the secondary school cafeterias so a balanced lunch could be served for 25 cents a day. During the school year 1948-49, Arlington for the first time benefited from the Federal School lunch program, when subsidy was obtained to reduce materially the price of milk sold to pupils in 25 schools of the county.

In March 1950, Arlington's first supervised elementary school lunch program was launched at Barrett school. The Yorktown elementary cafeteria opened in May, 1950. Student participation increased steadily from 5,847 pupils being served in September, 1949, to May, 1950, when 7,516 pupils were buying milk daily and 851 were obtaining the 25-cent balanced lunch. Federal school lunch subsidy payments received in the county during the school year amounted to $28,533.94.

A complete lunch program will be established this year at Reed, Abingdon, Glencarlyn, McKinley and Stratford schools. The Lee, Marshall and Clay schools will receive hot lunch in stainless steel vacuum containers from a central kitchen at Yorktown school.

When the school department obtains possession of the recently-purchased warehouse near Washington-Lee high school, adequate dry and cold storage facilities will be available for the school cafeterias. This will enable the department to take full advantage of available free surplus commodities and also to buy food and supplies at lower quantity prices. Later it is planned to open a central kitchen and central bakery at the warehouse to serve all county elementary schools.

SCHOOL BUSES

A school-owned and operated bus system carrying 6,000 pupils each day was put into operation in Arlington with the opening of the fall session this year. The school board purchased 19 new buses, and three were obtained from government surplus.

The board owned one bus which had been used for two years to transport students to the regional vocational school at Manassas.

Previous to this year, Arlington secondary schools could not begin classes until 9:30 each morning because commercial bus companies were unable to provide earlier transportation for the students. The school-owned bus fleet makes possible earlier beginning of the school day. The bus fleet has also been invaluable during the weeks while Stratford and Washington-Lee have shared the Washington-Lee building, pending completion of Stratford. Some elementary pupils living a mile or more from school are carried by the buses, although the system was set up primariy for secondary students.

Commercial bus companies last spring raised the one-way fare to students from 5 cents to 7½ cents. Study by the school board showed that the school-owned buses could be operated far below this cost.

State reimbursement based on mileage, number of pupils carried, and number of buses will pay almost the entire cost of bus operation.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION

Arlington's school board and school administrative staff have been aided immeasurably in the past two years by citizens of the county who have served on advisory committees for each school. Exploratory committees have aided in many different phases of curriculum and management. These committees, appointed by the School Board, have spent many hours studying school problems and giving constructive suggestions.

Arlington has the distinction of having the largest and strongest Parent-Teacher Association in the state of Virginia, with more than 13,000 members. The local PTA organizations in the various schools and the County Council of the PTA work continuously for school betterment.

The Citizen's Committee for School Improvement is a unique community group whose purpose is clearly outlined in its name. This group spearheaded the move to bring about election of school board members in Arlington. It has never ceased in its systematic campaign to gain wide citizen support for better schools.

Many local organizations have strong education committees which keep in close touch with school problems.

Community nominating conferences were held before the last two elections to name school board candidates. At the most recent of these conferences 87 Arlington organizations sent more than 500 delegates to nominate school board candidates.

The Washington-Lee Boosters' Club is a public spirited community organization which has done much to promote athletics and other activities at Washington-Lee high school.

SCHOOLS AID RECREATION PROGRAM

Arlington schools cooperate with the county Department of Recreation by providing space for both indoor and outdoor recreational activities.

Ten school playgrounds are now in use for after-school supervised play. During the summer the recreation department uses school playgrounds daily in all sections of the county.

Recreation department classes are in many cases housed in school buildings, and school gymnasiums are used regularly by the recreation department.

Arlington's new school buildings are designed for efficient use in connection with the summer playground program. Toilets and playrooms are accessible from outdoors without opening the entire schools. Storage space is also available for playground equipment.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Administrative Office	2732 Wilson Boulevard	CH 7700
Maintenance Department	4035 13th Street North	OX 2217
School Health Department	1800 North Edison Street	OW 4000
Teaching Materials	1601 Wilson Boulevard	CH 7700
University Center	4035 North 13th Street	OW 3125
Warehouse	4315 29th Street South	JA 8-0187

SCHOOL	ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL
Abingdon	3035 South Abingdon Street	Miss Mary Barbour
Barcroft	625 South Wakefield Street	Dr. Levin Hanigan
Barrett	4400 North Henderson Road	Mr. Raymond Rignall
Cherrydale	3710 Lee Highway	Mr. Vaughn Duffield
Clay	3011 7th Street North	Miss Mary Smith
Custis	712 23rd Street South	Mrs. Meta Saffelle
Edison	1800 North Edison Street	Mr. Herbert Shelly
Fairlington	3308 South Stafford Street	Miss Lillian Lambert
Glencarlyn	200 S. Carlin Springs Road	Dr. Levin Hanigan
Henry	700 South Fillmore Street	Mrs. Mae Van Meter
Hoffman-Boston	1415 South Queen Street	Mr. S. M. Sydnor
Hume	1801 S. Arlington Ridge Road	Miss Florence Maitland
Jackson	855 North Edison Street	Miss Lillie Massoletti
Jefferson	816 South Fillmore Street	Mr. C. C. Cone
Kemper	2035 South Lincoln Street	Mr. Richard Moultrie
Langston	4854 Lee Highway	Mrs. Elizabeth Hill
Lee	5722 Lee Highway	Mr. Herbert Shelly
Madison Elementary	3829 North Stafford Street	Miss Grace Hall
Madison Jr. High	2300 Shirley Memorial Hgy.	Mr. Ralph W. Kier
Marshall	4751 25th Street North	Miss Grace Hall
Marshall Annex	26th & Old Dominion Drive	Miss Grace Hall
Maury	3350 Wilson Boulevard	Mrs. Elsie B. Ellis
McKinley	11th & McKinley Rd., North	Miss Margaret Ludwig
Monroe	2300 Key Boulevard	Miss Clara Coffman
Oakridge	1414 24th Street South	Mr. Byron Cochran
Page	4001 Wilson Boulevard	Miss Gertrude Smith
Pickett	2112 12th Street South	Mr. Marion Taylor
Randolph	14th & S. Quincy Street	Mr. Marion Taylor
Reed	1644 North McKinley Road	Mrs. Elizabeth Houser
Shirley	2803 28th Street South	Mr. Byron Cochran
Stewart	2400 N. Underwood Street	Miss Margaret Ludwig
Swanson	5800 North Washington Blvd.	Miss Lena Wolfe
Stratford	4100 N. Vacation Lane	Mr. C. M. Richmond
Wilson	1601 Wilson Boulevard	Miss Florence Gravette
Washington-Lee High	4035 13th Street	Mr. T. Edward Rutter
Woodlawn	4720 16th Street North	Mr. Vaughn Duffield
Woodmont	2422 North Fillmore Street	Mr. Vaughn Duffield
Yorktown	5201 28th Street North	Mr. Herbert Shelly

TABLE I
THE SCHOOL POPULATION

		1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Average Daily Elementary Enrollment	White	6,349	6,610	8,179	8,618
	Negro	628	616	661	702
Average Daily Elementary Attendance	White	5,918	6,153	7,126	7,961
	Negro	576	560	613	626
Average Daily Secondary Enrollment	White	3,906	4,022	4,400	4,844
	Negro	111	169	240	280
Average Daily Secondary Attendance	White	3,665	3,759	4,121	4,546
	Negro	105	155	221	258
Total Average Daily Enrollment	White	10,255	10,632	12,579	13,462
	Negro	739	785	901	982
	TOTAL	10,994	11,417	13,480	14,444
Total Average Daily Attendance	White	9,583	9,912	11,247	12,507
	Negro	681	715	834	884
	TOTAL	10,264	10,627	12,081	13,391
Total Enrollment		12,400	12,829	14,678	15,821

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT 1950 TO 1957

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Elementary	10,600	11,300	12,300	13,300	13,900	14,000	14,100
Junior High	3,200	3,600	4,000	4,300	5,000	5,700	6,400
Senior High	2,300	2,500	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,700	4,000
TOTAL	16,100	17,400	19,100	20,600	22,200	23,400	24,500

TABLE 3

THE TEACHING STAFF

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Number of Teachers*	341	367	423	498
Pupils per Teacher**	32.2	31.1	31.8	29.0
Average Teachers Salary	$2569.35	$3087.11	$3397.89	$3173.63***
Average Years Experience	10.5	11.2	11.2	11.4***
Non-degree Teachers	85	65	74	77
Bachelors Degree	214	251	300	359
Masters Degree	42	51	49	62

* Includes teaching principals.

** Pupils in average daily enrollment.

*** Drop in average salary from 1948-49 to 1949-50 reflects employment of 102 new teachers. Although these new teachers had an average of 6.4 years experience in other school systems, their salaries are lower than for comparable experience in Arlington, in accordance with the salary schedule.

TABLE 4

SCHOOL OPERATING FUND

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
School Operating Fund:				
Receipts:				
From State Funds	371,379.13	637,107.53*	515,153.24	599,993.44
From Federal Government	22,213.90	------	23,993.14	28,495.54
From Local Taxes	1,115,052.40	1,437,088.27	1,750,000.00	2,365,683.17
From Tuition	10,266.41	14,390.48	17,180.22	9,449.01
From Rents and Rebates	1,792.48	2,105.00	5,641.30	8,470.17
Transfers from Other Funds	1,699.00	1,656.93	1,784.00	1,784.00
Miscellaneous	3,705.16	11,434.89	38,830.88	86,547.77
Adjusted Balance Brought Forward	599,529.17	352,248.48	221,981.37	311,638.57
Total Receipts and Balances	2,125,637.95	2,456,031.58	2,574,564.15	3,412,061.67
Disbursements:				
Administration	23,233.54	54,412.70	60,601.88	84,474.39
Instruction	1,014,652.06	1,325,961.23	1,585,718.75	1,962,652.22
Medical Service	18,201.87	28,508.75	33,655.79	46,202.19
Other Coordinate Activities	1,258.10	2,064.19	3,601.64	9,763.07
Transportation	2,066.25	2,209.24	732.80	6,420.44
Other Auxiliary Agencies	3,476.24	5,006.97	49,776.11	105,715.50
School Plant Operation	141,272.81	159,525.78	165,302.18	214,660.69
School Plant Maintenance	36,796.90	105,966.79	78,211.66	165,188.09
Fixed Charges (Ins. & Rent)	3,358.34	6,700.13	4,191.37	40,964.84
Debt Service	137,734.18	134,399.28	174,694.55	240,887.59
Capital Outlay-Operating	391,339.18	409,295.22	109,313.82	265,137.94
Total	1,773,389.47	2,234,050.28	2,265,800.55	3,142,066.96
Balance Carried Forward	352,248.48	221,981.30	308,763.60	269,994.71

* Includes $200,000.00 of State Literary Fund Loans.

TABLE 5

THE 1950-51 SCHOOL BUDGET

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Item	Amount	Per Cent
Local Sources	2,686,818.00	73.0%
State Sources	710,116.00	19.3%
Federal Govt.	24,000.00	0.7%
Estimated Surplus	256,010.00	7.0%
TOTAL	3,676,944.00	100.0%

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Item	Amount	Per Cent
Administration	69,365.00	1.9%
Instruction	2,408,080.00	65.5%
School Health Program	82,665.00	2.2%
Transportation	36,100.00	1.0%
School Lunch	50,675.00	1.4%
Plant Operation	238,630.00	6.5%
Plant Maintenance	193,704.00	5.3%
Insurance and Rent	30,500.00	.8%
Capital Outlay	156,099.00	4.2%
Debt Service	411,126.00	11.2%
TOTAL	3,676,944.00	100.0%

TABLE 6

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUND

Receipts:	1948-49	1949-50
From Sale of Bonds	1,776,000.00	2,500,000.00
Balance Brought Forward	-----	1,365,571.57
Total Receipts and Balance	1,776,000.00	3,865,571.57
Disbursements:		
Architects Fees	20,909.50	174,276.97
Purchase of Land	125,444.62	319,355.06
New Buildings	99.22	1,979,484.41
Equipment	-----	40,198.42
Other Capital Outlay	9,975.09	12,459.92
Reimbursement of Operating Fund for Amounts Spent in Construction of Jackson and Woodlawn	254,000.00	-----
Total Disbursements	410,428.43	2,525,774.78
Balance Carried Forward	1,365,571.57	1,339,796.79

TABLE 7

INDEBTEDNESS AT CLOSE OF YEAR

Indebtedness at Close of Year	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Literary Fund	356,200.00	538,600.00	514,850.00	488,825.00
Bonds	883,768.00	813,584.00	2,519,400.00	4,923,216.00
Totals	1,239,968.00	1,352,184.00	3,034,250.00	5,412,041.00

TABLE 8

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Buildings and Sites	3,691,455	3,923,188	4,344,456	7,870,864
Equipment	566,208	602,204	712,671	709,620
Buses	0	0	0	15,000
TOTAL	4,257,663	4,525,392	5,057,127	8,595,484

TABLE 9

PUPIL CAPACITY AND ENROLLMENT OF NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS (As of October, 1950)

School	Capacity		Present Enrollment	Differential
	Rooms	Pupils		
Abingdon	10	300	384	84 over
Glencarlyn	6	180	191	11 over
Yorktown	9	270	355	85 over
McKinley	14	420	445	25 over
Oakridge	10	300	325	25 over
Stratford	33	990	1051	61 over
Barrett Addition	6	180	193	13 over
Jackson Addition	6	180	285*	105 over
Randolph Addition	6	180	178	2 under
Walter Reed Addition	8	240	262	22 over
Woodlawn Addition	3	90	104**	14 over
Hoffman-Boston Elementary	6	180	176	4 under
TOTALS	117	3510	3949	439 net over

* Does not include 114 pupils to be transferred to McKinley nor 142 pupils in multi-purpose room.
** Does not include 34 pupils in multi-purpose room.